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LABOR PARTY ACCEPTS CHURCHILL'S CHALLENGE

Definitely Rejects Premier's Proposal at Secret Session Of Blackpool Confab

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 21.—The British Labor Party Conference in Blackpool after a secret session this afternoon rejected a reported proposal by Prime Minister Churchill on a referendum on whether the coalition government should continue until the end of the war against Japan or whether there should be a general election in July, according to a London dispatch.

Instead, the conference has decided to accept what it regards as the Prime Minister's challenge, though it is understood that the Labor Party is making an offer to Churchill that the election should take place in the autumn.

The Labor Party's view that the election should be held in the autumn was put by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, in her presidential address to the conference. The advantage of an autumn election, she said, would be that voters would have more time to study the issues at stake and it would also give time for service voters to return to Britain.

Miss Wilkinson asserted that by forcing a general election in July, the Conservatives were trying to snatch a party advantage out of the victory in Europe and the present transient position.

Meanwhile, Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty and Labor leader, said that the mad scramble for uncontrolled goods at rocketing prices would be the surest way of smashing the chances of orderly demobilization, social security, and full employment.

Tense Atmosphere Prevails

Special

LISBON, May 21.—Jon Kimche, Reuter's correspondent, reports that the British Labor Party Conference—the greatest in 22 years—was opened at Blackpool today in an atmosphere of great tension, by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, this year's chairman. Some 1,100 delegates, who heard Miss Wilkinson throw out the challenge that "Labor is ready," knew that Prime Minister Churchill's challenge to Labor to stay in the Government or face an early election had been accepted by Labor.

The Labor Party leaders are insisting that they do not want a July election and that they would prefer to wait until some of the demobilized men and women are back in the country again. Miss Wilkinson further argued for a more decent end to the coalition.

Hitting hard at the Prime Minister's political advisers, with special reference to Lord Beaverbrook and his newspapers, Miss Wilkinson condemned their attempt to force an early election for narrow party reasons. If the alternative is to stay in then "Labor will accept the challenge" she added. "For the major task of reconstruction, we cannot work with the Conservatives," she said, amidst loud cheers from the delegates.

Speculation Is Rife

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 21.—Regarding the question of the general election in Britain, the Times parliamentary correspondent reported recently as follows:

There is a growing speculation among the politicians about the date of the election. Current political talk turns on the expediency of holding the election early in the summer or of postponing it until autumn.

The Labor and Liberal parties have decided to fight the election independently and their ministers are expected to leave the Government at least six weeks before the election.

The Labor and Liberal parties prefer an autumn election. It is already evident that the Conservatives prefer to have an earlier appeal to the country.

Before the European War it had been assumed that events would be shaped by the date of the resignation of the Labor ministers and that their party would not agree to their continuance in the Government after the hostilities end.

This is now less certain and Labor members of the Parliament's seem to take in view the continuance of the coalition setup depending on the Prime Minister's decision when to recommend the dissolution of the Parliament.

If the election is held in autumn, it seems likely that the Labor ministers will be prepared to stay as in the coalition government a few months longer, perhaps till the end of August. But, if there is an early summer election, their resignation is coming very soon.

An important question will be whether an early summer election would enable men and women in service in the Far East to vote effectively under the special arrangements now being made to record their votes by post.

Labor's Opposition Forcing Churchill To Revamp Cabinet

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 21.—It is believed that Prime Minister Winston Churchill will have to effect a reorganization of his Cabinet and dissolve the Parliament in view of the Labor Party's opposition to his proposals. Although the Liberal Party agreed to support Churchill's program, the opposition of the Labor Party has made such an event most likely. Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee of the Labor Party and Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, as well as Secretary for Home Affairs, Herbert Morrison, are expected to retain their posts, so that the Cabinet reshuffle is expected to be carried out on a small scale. If matters proceed swiftly, Churchill may appear before Parliament with a new Cabinet line-up by May 29.

STALIN'S REPLY ON POLES IS DISCUSSED IN LONDON

Press Agrees Crimea Decisions Must Guide Solution, Anxious On Arrested Leaders

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 21—Marshal Josef Stalin's provisions for the settlement of the question of reorganizing the Polish Provisional Government, in the opinion of the London Times, contain little that will not be heartily endorsed by Britain and the United States, says a London dispatch.

The dispatch reports that the same point is emphasized by the Daily Telegraph, which says that the Soviet Premier is merely forcing an open draw when he insists that the reconstruction of the Polish Provisional Governmnet must be settled on the basis of the Crimea decisions. The next step, the journal urges, must be for the three major Powers to agree whether the new Polish Government of National Unity should be the Lublin Government or a completely recast government in which the Lublin ministers would have a share.

Turning to the arrest of the 16 Polish leaders, the Telegraph comments that Marshal Stalin's statement has by no means cleared up this difficult matter. Both the Telegraph and the Times feel that the further details given by him make it all the more regrettable that information was withheld by the Soviet authorities for so long.

The Times likened Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander's problem in connection with the Yugoslav army's presence in Istria, Trieste and Slovene Littoral, to the Red Army's problem in Poland where, the journal says, "full weight will be given in inter-Allied discussions to the immediate military needs of Russia."

TRUMAN MEETS ENVOYS

Confers With Kerr, Harriman and Grew on European Situation

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 21.—President Truman conferred with Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Moscow, W. Averell Harriman, U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, and Joseph C. Grew, Undersecretary of State, who was accompanied by Charles E. Boland, Russian expert of the U.S. State Department, at the White House on May 15, today, according to a Washington report today.

The President also had two long conversations with Harry Hopkins, who accompanied President Roosevelt on all his foreign conferences, and who is presumed to have been the late President's closest confidante.

It is presumed that Truman discussed the establishment of a democratic Government in Poland, Yugoslavia's ambition to control Trieste, the Soviet problems in the Balkans, and many details to be agreed upon in connection with the occupation of Germany.

Urge 'Big 3' Meeting

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 21.—Both the Daily Telegraph and the Times, London, stress the urgent need for a new meeting of the "Big Three," according to a London report. The Daily Telegraph said that this need is all the more pressing because of the difference over the treatment of Germans and Germany.

REGIONAL PLAN APPROVED BY 'BIG 5' AT S.F. PARLEY

Stettinius Claims Full Understanding Reached; Special Body to Probe Issue

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 21.—Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, issued a statement to the press as soon as the conference between the American, British, Soviet, Chungking and French delegates was concluded last night declaring that the "the five great Powers, including France, have reached a full understanding in regard to the Regional Security Formula," according to a San Francisco report.

Stettinius said that the matter will be taken up by a special committee tomorrow and added that one of the chief problems being handled by the United Nations Conference has at last been settled after two weeks.

Correspondents said that the Soviet suggestion involves only minor variations to the formula proposed by the United States. As the regional proposal now stands, groups of nations would be permitted to act in their own defense if the Security Council fails to find the means of reaching a settlement and when an armed attack occurs against one of their members.

Agreement Explained

Domei

LISBON, May 21.—The "Big Five" will sponsor the agreement reached among them at today's session of the World Security Council, which is designed to provide for regional associations of nations within the world security structure, according to a San Francisco report.

"Nothing in this charter impairs the inherent rights of individual or collective self-independence if an armed attack occurs against any member state until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security," runs the amendment agreed upon by the "Big Five."

"Measures taken in exercise of this right of self-defense shall immediately be reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way effect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under this charter to take, at any time, such action as it may deem necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security," says the amendment.

Unilateral Soviet Stand

Special

LISBON, May 20.—"Serious and disquieting issues" in the general international situation which Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, referred to in Parliament yesterday are just beginning to trouble the British public, according to a report sent by the Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in London.

In particular, the report said, the question of Anglo-American relations vis-a-vis the Soviet Union has now become delicate not to say critical. The state of relations between the Soviets and English-speaking democracies have been deliberately played down in the British press and has gone almost unmentioned by the BBC.

The contrast in this respect between the United States and Britain is striking and perhaps if continued might become a serious matter, the report said. Whereas the American reports have been made gradually and freely aware of the tension with Moscow, most of the Britons have learned with sudden surprise that some newspapers in the United States are hinting at a possibility of war with Russia.

Commenting on this the political editor of the News Chronicle said in an article today: "Glib talk in the reactionary section of the American press about the 'war with Russia' has no reality except that it has increased Soviet suspicions about the long-term policy of the western democracies. In that sense it is mischievous and doubtless was intended to do so."

But he goes on to say that nevertheless there is genuine anxiety about Russia's unilateral actions in some of its so-called spheres of interest and he concluded that the "danger of the near future is not war, but prolonged disunity among the leading powers."

It is this prospect of disunity and its catastrophic effects on the overwhelming problems of reconstructing Europe that underlies the "serious and disquieting issues" referred to by Eden in the House of Commons, the report said.

It was added that in London as in Washington the failure of the Soviet Government to display a more cooperative attitude recently has aroused serious concern. And it can be stated authoritatively that the British and United States Governments are completely in agreement on this point.

2 Units Which Broke Into Enemy Positions In Fierce Okinawa Battle Granted Citation

The issuance of a citation to the Ito Unit and a Unit attached thereto for brilliant military achievements on the main Okinawa Island, has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced by the War Ministry on Tuesday.

Text of the announcement follows:

"A citation was previously granted to the Ito Unit and a Unit attached thereto for brilliant military achievements on the main Okinawa Island, manifesting the masterly and skilful fighting tactics of the Japanese Forces, and this fact has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

The Ito Unit
A Unit Attached Thereto

Under the command of Captain Koichi Ito, the above units penetrated an enemy position on the height southwest of Kochi at dawn of May 4 this year upon receiving the order to reduce the enemy in the hilly sector on the northern side of Tanabaru.

Following up this penetration, the units closed in on another enemy position in the area southeast of Maeda in cooperation with tank units, and reduced it. At daybreak the next day, the units at one stroke pierced deep into the enemy position and swiftly captured a hill north of Tanabaru.

Subsequently, the units with fighting spirit high continued their operations gallantly for 48 hours, counterattacking the persistent enemy drives. Though casualties were mounting, the units displayed the strong fighting power of the Japanese Forces inflicting big blows on the enemy troops, thereby accomplishing their mission.

When ordered to assume their original position, the units returned in an orderly formation after breaking through the enemy's encirclement ring.

This is a manifestation of the skilful fighting tactics of the Japanese Forces with a sense of responsibility and with iron unity under the Unit Commander.

Their achievements are outstanding and worthy of admiration. Wherefore a citation is hereby issued.

May 13, 1945.
The Army Commander.

SYRIA AND LEBANON FILE PROTEST AGAINST PARIS

Situation Worsens as France Strengthens Garrison by Landing More Troops

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 21.—The crisis in the Levant, involving on one hand, the Government of France and on the other, Syria and Lebanon, has reached a temporary deadlock as both Syria and Lebanon have vigorously protested against France's action in strengthening her garrison while negotiations were proceeding over the question of the independence of Syria and Lebanon and the protection of French interests in the Near and Middle East, according to a Beirut dispatch.

Both Governments today issued a communique protesting against the arrival of more French troops in the Levant. The communique said that Syria and Lebanon consider that the landing of these troops constitutes an infringement of their sovereignty.

A Cairo dispatch stated that Syria and Lebanon have given notice that they intend to break off negotiations with France and that a note to this effect was sent to the big Powers over the weekend.

Meanwhile, leaders of the Arab political parties in Palestine have proclaimed a one day strike there as sympathy with the Syrian and Lebanese Governments. There has been no official steps as yet toward calling a meeting of the Council of the Arab Leagues to which the two countries belong but diplomatic representatives of the Arab countries have met informally to discuss the situation.

Another Beirut report said that the French proposals to Syria and Lebanon are due to be considered by the Lebanese Chamber today, but they have already been turned down as contradicting the spirit of the independence of both countries.

A delayed report from Beirut said that several people were killed and others seriously injured on Sunday when demonstrators stormed a building guarded by French Senegalese troops. Eight more persons were killed and 25 wounded in another clash.

It is reported that action by the Government authorities have since calmed the situation in the two capitals of Damascus and Beirut at least, and the Lebanese Government has ordered the general strike which marked the arrival of the French troops to end today.

Won't Continue Negotiations

Domei

LISBON, May 21.—The Syrian and Lebanese Governments, in an official communique issued today, protested strongly against the arrival of fresh French troops, according to a Beirut dispatch. The communique said that the "two governments consider that the landing of these troops constitutes an encroachment on their sovereignty, while the French proposals to the two governments contradict the spirit of independence of both countries."

The communique added that the Syrian and Lebanese Governments had agreed not to continue negotiations with French De Gaullists and to throw the entire responsibility arising from the situation upon the French Government. They have also agreed to unite their efforts to defend their sovereignty and independence. It added, "The Syrian and Lebanese Governments met at Enctaura on May 19 to study the situation arising from the arrival, for the second time, of French troops without the consent of the two Governments, and in spite of a joint note delivered to the French delegate, which stated that such consent was needed."

A Reuter's report adds that a strike which was called on May 18 in protest against the landing of 500 French troops in addition to the general garrison had become widespread during the weekend. The Syrian and Lebanese Governments also declared that the United States, Britain or any other nation could grant special privileges to the French Government in these countries.

A Jerusalem dispatch reports that a general sympathy strike of Arabs in Palestine will be called tomorrow in support of the Syrian and Lebanese Governments.

SOVIET PRESS CONTINUES ATTACK AGAINST DOENITZ

Any Kind of Cooperation With Regime Held Dangerous by 3 Leading Papers

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 20.—Warning of "dangers" of any kind of cooperation with the Doenitz regime is given today in three Soviet newspapers—the Izvestia, Red Star, and Pravda, according to a special Reuter's dispatch from Moscow.

The report said that insistence in Moscow is on the need to clear up immediately the position of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz and others of his kind so as to implement the Crimean Conference decisions on destroying the German General Staff and thus preventing any attempt by leading Germans formerly associated with Fuehrer Hitler to prepare another war of revenge.

All commentaries in Moscow, the report said, take the line that delays in this respect are causing general bewilderment and say it is significant that most of the Fascist press is applauding the decision to retain the Doenitz group in Flensburg.

The Izvestia declared that the Doenitz incident is becoming a dangerous political game producing alarm in all countries. "What has investigation made clear, the guilt of Hitler or the policy of shutting eyes to their guilt?"

The Red Star asks: "Is it not clear that the smashed German warmakers are trying to create chaos in Europe?" And the Pravda asserts that the "German General Staff must be destroyed at once and for all time. The Nazi Party and Nazi laws and institutions must be wiped off the earth and all war criminals must receive swift and just punishment."

Schoerner Handed Over

Domei

LISBON, May 21.—Field Marshal Ferdinand Schoerner has been handed over to the American army by the German 1st Army, according to the Brussels radio. As Commander-in-Chief of the German forces in the Berlin and Central Germany area, Schoerner fought to the last. Even after Germany's unconditional capitulation, he continued to resist the Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia. When the German forces in Czechoslovakia collapsed, he fled into the German 1st Army. In the Soviet war criminals list, he is classed as a "first class" war criminal.

U.S. SHIP PLANTS PUSHED AS CARRIER LOSSES GROW

Navy Department Issues Frantic Appeal for Speedy Delivery of New Ships

Domei

LISBON, May 21.—The number of aircraft carriers of the American task forces on the Pacific Front has been gradually decreasing due to the series of fierce attacks by the Japanese Air Forces. Reflecting this situation the U.S. navy authorities today appealed to the shipbuilding yards all over the United States, to make utmost efforts for the building of new aircraft carriers. In this connection, the American naval authorities made the following statement, according to a dispatch from New York:

"As the Pacific war approaches the strategic islands of Japan, aircraft carriers will go through the most serious ordeal, because the strength of the enemy's land-based air forces multiplies.

"Although the U.S. Navy possesses the largest aircraft carrier force in the world at present, shipbuilders are requested to make utmost endeavors for the building of new plane carriers. Those which are under construction must be completed as quickly as possible."

The large 45,000-ton aircraft carriers now under construction include the Midway, Coral Sea and Franklin Roosevelt.

In addition to the above, four other carriers are being built at present in the United States.

Bloody Battle Admitted

Revealing the deadly thrusts and counterthrusts now raging in the Okinawa area, Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, made the following statement on May 19, according to a Canton dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi on May 21, quoting reports from Manila:

"The Okinawa operation is the bloodiest and most devastating ever witnessed in the Pacific theater of war since the outset of the Pacific operations, with the opposing forces engaged in smashing struggles for possession of Naha, Shuri and Yonabaru."

Verifying Nimitz's statement, a Reuter correspondent on the Okinawa front reported: "The Naha front is virtually littered with the corpses of American marines clad in green uniforms. Due to the decrease in the number of Navy planes, Army planes have begun to participate in the Okinawa operation from May 17. On the same day the hill generally called by the Japanese, 'Aembo Yama,' facing Shuri witnessed the change of hands five times. Because of the action by Japanese Special Attack Corps planes, the American mass offensive commenced before daybreak on May 18, was halted."

TARAKAN BATTLE INTENSE

Fudaki Company Destroys Enemy Company on Island

K. KASAI
Of the Military Press Corps

CERTAIN BASE IN SOUTH, May 21.—Locked in deadly struggle with the enemy on the Tarakan front, the Fudaki Company has been achieving meritorious results fully manifesting the sterling quality of the Landing Party of the Imperial Japanese Navy.

Aware of the enemy design to deceive the Japanese by pretending as though landing on the eastern coast of the island, the Fudaki Company struck the enemy at his weak point and inflicted heavy losses. Particularly on May 12 and 13, subjecting the enemy company which penetrated into the central sector of the Japanese position to furious attacks, the Fudaki Company completely frustrated the enemy design. During the combat, the Japanese blasted some tanks and rifles and captured many hand-grenades.

Meanwhile, some new enemy units attempted to cut the retreat of the Fudaki Company, but immediately counterattacking the enemy, the same Company wiped out the enemy.

20 B-29'S VISIT MOJI AREA

Twenty B-29's appeared over the mainland from Bungo Channel about noon on Monday and after circling over southwestern Kyushu flew singly from Suwo and the sea area of western Yamaguchi Prefecture to Moji and environs.

The enemy began to flee successively from 1.40 p.m. to 3 p.m. by way of Bungo Channel apparently dropping mines around Moji.

On Monday, about 11.30 a.m., one B-24 entered the Kujukuri coast area and machine gunned civilian houses in Sosa gun after which it fled over the sea. No damage was done.

American Air Force In China Constructs Base at Kweiyang

Domei

LISBON, May 21.—Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow Province, has been made a base of the American air force in China, it was announced by the Headquarters of the American forces on the China front, according to a Chungking dispatch. The announcement added that the air base there has been completed. Situated 120 kilometers south of Chungking on the Chungking-Kunming Road, Kweiyang is a key military base.

JAPANESE NAVY STRONG, VINSON WARNS AMERICA

Will Take Tremendous Amount Of Materials to Win War, Official Avers

Fred Vinson, Director of the U.S. War Production Board, presented a report to President Harry Truman on May 17 concerning the wartime structure the United States should assume following Germany's collapse, in the course of which he stated that the Japanese Navy is still a powerful force and that it would take a tremendous amount of war materials for the United States to attempt to crush Japan, according to a May 17 Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

"It is most difficult to foretell the time that will be required to crush Japan," said the report. "Accurate forecasts become increasingly difficult. The more swiftly our offensive power is stepped up to the limit, by just so much sooner will the war be brought to a close and sacrifices in lives will be reduced proportionately. Japan possesses two great advantages. Japan possesses brave soldiers who prefer death to surrender and enjoys a geographical advantage. We have not yet come to grips with the main force of the Japanese Forces. The Japanese fleet still possesses the power to inflict telling blows to the American forces within the range of the land-based air forces. In Japan Proper, as well as in Korea and Manchoukuo, Japan has vast stores of raw materials, besides enough stored war materials to enable her to continue to fight for another year on the present scale. Furthermore, we cannot starve out Japan by blockading the Continent and cutting Japan off.

"In order to force Japan to surrender unconditionally we will have to throw in over 7,000,000 men during the coming year and put nearly the entire American fleet into action. Some of the American forces in Europe must be transported to the Pacific area as soon as possible. In order to train those men to take part in an entirely different type of fighting from that to which they are accustomed, will take several months of training. The shipping situation is likely to become increasingly difficult in view of the drain caused by the Pacific war, the retransportation of troops, and the shipment of materials to the various liberated countries in Europe.

"Next comes the problem of discharging men from the services. The American navy will not decrease its force until Japan is crushed. The American army intends to discharge about 1,300,000 men for the first year since the close of the European conflict. In order to be able to make up for losses, both the army and navy will continue conscripting men. The ending of the war in Europe should not affect the extremely high production turnover. So far, the fighting in the Pacific area has been in its preparatory stage, being only the first steps toward the launching of full-scale offensive operations against Japan. For the first half-year, the 5,200,000 workers in the munitions plants will be kept on in their present posts regardless of any increase or decrease in the future war production estimate."

Yanks Seize Zeiss Works

Domei

LISBON, May 21.—The Zeiss Optical Instrument Works, the largest of its kind in the world, is reported as being already employed by the American forces, according to an AP dispatch from Thuringen. Lenses, sighting lenses and reflectors for guns, prismatic lenses, field glasses, microscopes, depth-finding guages and other such equipment are produced by the Zeiss concern. The American forces are reported to have placed orders for the production of small amounts of such products.

NIPPON UNITS ON OKINAWA SMASHING NEW U.S. DRIVE

Furious Battle Raging Since May 21—Special Attack Corps Hammering Invasion Fleet

After having been brought to a standstill for several days, the U.S. invasion forces on the southern front of the main Okinawa Island again started a new attack along the entire length of the firing line on the morning of May 21, resulting in an intense offensive and defensive battle.

Accompanied by 10-odd tanks the enemy troops attacked the Japanese positions at Untamamori, two and half kilometers east of Shuri, and Ohna, half a kilometer north of Shuri, as well as Asato, half a kilometer east of Naha, at dawn of May 21. With all key points in their hands the Imperial Japanese Garrison Units in these areas are engaging in furious counteroffensive operations.

From a Special Attack Air Unit came word that all members of the unit had dashed into the enemy surface forces at 6:46 p.m. on May 20. Another message of similar nature was received at 7:14 p.m. the same day from another Japanese Air Unit. Meanwhile the Nimitz headquarters officially stated that 33 Japanese planes had attacked a fleet off the coast of the main Okinawa Island at dusk of May 20 when five warships were damaged.

In a night raid on May 20 a Special Attack Unit of the Japanese Air Force sank one U.S. transport and damaged another as well as two warships of unknown category in the area around the main Okinawa Island. On the next evening Japanese Air Units heavily damaged and set ablaze two large enemy watercraft in attacking an westward advancing fleet consisting of eight watercraft in the area between Katena and the Kerama islands.

A unit of the Japanese Wild Eagles crashed into an enemy fleet off the main Okinawa island at dusk of May 21 after dispatching messages that they had completed their objective.

Meantime, the American surface forces around the main Okinawa Island again have been active particularly in the Nakagusuku Bay area and in the waters south of the island, this being considered as a sign for either a new landing operation or guerrilla warfare.

Admitting heavy American casualties on the main Okinawa Island Robert MacCormick, war correspondent on Guam Island, reported on May 22 that the 10th army corps under Lieutenant General Simon B. Buckner was brought to a standstill in the center of the main Okinawa Island. He further stated that the U.S. losses had already matched those suffered by the Americans in the amphibian operations in the Peliliu and Yiojima areas adding that 52 days have already passed since the landing on the main Okinawa Island and 58 days since the landing on the Kerama group.

Suffer 20,000 Casualties

By I. Inoue
Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN SOUTH, May 22.—During the last 10 days, the enemy on Okinawa has suffered heavy casualties mounting to more than 20,000 and the U.S. 24th Army Corps was almost annihilated. In view of the intensity of the struggles on the Okinawa front, the outcome of the operations will be decided either by the disruption of the enemy commissary lines or by the enemy's success in transporting supplies.

Local enemy offensives on the main Okinawa Island were made with vigor on May 18 and 19 but his offensive on the entire front slackened. Due to the constant Japanese counterattacks, the five or six enemy divisions have suffered staggering blows and are beginning to show signs of exhaustion.

The 90th and 27th divisions of the 24th Army Corps which first launched frontal attack against the Japanese position have lost their will to fight due to the heavy casualties suffered during the one month of fighting. In their place the 7th and 77th divisions of the same Army Corps, and the 1st and 6th divisions of the 3rd Marine Corps were deployed to the frontlines.

On May 9 and 10, the enemy launched a mass offensive but the Japanese counterattacked the numerically superior enemy in a furious combat under cover of the Air Units which destroyed the enemy's rear commissary lines. With his offensive shattered, the enemy suffered a loss of some 2,000 soldiers daily and during the ensuing 10 days the enemy's offensive power was greatly decreased. During the period be-

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YUGOSLAVIA TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM CARINTHIA

Trieste Dispute Undecided as Tito Said not Surrendering Vital Adriatic City

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 21.—Yugoslav Premier Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch has agreed to withdraw his troops from Carinthia Province in southern Austria but nothing has been said of the occupation of Trieste, according to a Belgrade report.

Tito's decision was given to General Pr. the Commander of the British First Corps, by Colonel Lenovich, Deputy Commander of the Yugoslav Third Army.

In a dispatch from Flangenfurt, the chief town of Carinthia, Michael Reynolds, BBC correspondent, said that there are between 12,000 to 20,000 Yugoslav troops in the province besides the 14th Sloven Division and the units of the Third Army.

Another BBC correspondent, Patrick Smith, reported from Belgrade that demonstrations took place in the main square by the Garibaldi Division, which is made up of Italian troops fighting under Tito's command. He also said that New Zealand troops and tanks are all around Trieste and in contrast to the Yugoslav partisans, the officers are conspicuously unarmed. The British navy, also, is keeping constant watch, he declared.

A Yugoslav broadcast today said representatives of Russian, American and British military missions attended a meeting of what was described as "the assembly of delegates of Trieste." The head of the mission from Yugoslavia stated that his delegates had been elected by the people of Trieste and that they passed a resolution declaring that Trieste must be an autonomous city within a democratic and federal Yugoslavia. This resolution also declared that the Yugoslav army had every right to remain in Trieste.

Meanwhile, there is an acute shortage of food in Trieste and the Yugoslav Government has given no indication of relaxing its hold on Trieste.

Trieste Zone Unaffected

Domei

LISBON, May 21.—The confused diplomatic situation which arose over Trieste began to show less signs of tension today, according to an A.P. dispatch from Trieste.

It has been disclosed that Yugoslav Premier Joseph Tito Brozovitch has commenced moving the Yugoslav forces out of Carinthia, Austrian Province near the northeastern Italian frontier, which includes the vital railway junctions of Villach and Klagenfurt.

The Yugoslav forces were asked to withdraw from this area by the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Mediterranean Area, Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander. This withdrawal, however, does not affect the Trieste zone which is still in dispute. In Trieste, householders have been ordered to report within 48 hours, all apartments occupied by Yugoslav or other Allied forces, by a new decree issued by Tito's Liberation Committee.

A Belgrade dispatch reports that American and British residents in Belgrade are even thinking of fleeing the city, according to the outcome of the Trieste problem.

A United Press report said that the American army stationed in Trieste does not comprise of more than one battalion of infantry which has already been incorporated into the U.S. 91st Division in Gorizia. It added, however, the New Zealand army is still in Trieste.

Calm in Trieste

Special

LISBON, May 20.—All is calm in the city of Trieste occupied by Tito's Yugoslav forces, but there are no signs yet of this storm center of dispute moving toward any solution, according to a Reuter's dispatch from Trieste today.

The report said that armed detachments patrol the streets without pause and midnight marches of civilians on their way to unknown destinations have been features of the city's life since May 2.

"Awakened by the slow rhythmic tread along the principal streets," a special Reuters correspondent said, "I saw in the glow of last night a small column of men and women apparently of all ages trekking silently toward the railway station and flanked by partisans with submachine guns."

Meanwhile, the control press is thundering fiery declarations proclaiming that Trieste will be defended against any and every opposition, the report said.

CZECH ARMY 'RUSSIANIZED'

Soviet Forces to Supply Officers and Instructors for Training

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 21.—The new army of Czecho-Slovakia is to be organized, trained and armed on the same lines as the Soviet army, it was disclosed today over the Prague radio by the Chief of Staff of the Czechoslovak forces.

He said that the Soviet Government has promised to extend all to help and would supply experienced Red Army officers and instructors for training purposes.

It was also broadcast that the Czechoslovak Government through Foreign Minister Jan Massaryk has asked the United States Government to reestablish its legation in Czechoslovakia.

Truman, De Gaulle Expected to Meet Shortly for Talks

Domei

LISBON, May 21.—The much mooted talks between President Harry Truman and General Charles de Gaulle are expected to take place shortly, according to a Washington dispatch. It will be remembered that President Truman asked that de Gaulle hold some talks with him, as given out to the press. French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, now in Washington, declared today, "The talks President Truman has asked to have with De Gaulle should be held shortly. The French Army and Navy are prepared to take part in present and future operations under the direction of the occupation forces. I have promised President Truman that France will exert her entire strength in the war against Japan."

TITO PRESENTS FORMULA TO SOLVE TRIESTE ISSUE

Says Yugoslavia Has No Intention of Annexing Area Before Peace Conference

Domei

LISBON, May 21.—The Trieste issue, which grew from a local outbreak into a wide-spread diplomatic problem, had become so complicated that no hope of a full solution was seen. Premier Marshal Joseph Tito Brozovitch, broadcasting over the Belgrade radio today presented a formula for the solution of the issue.

Marshal Tito declared, "Yugoslavia has not the least intention of annexing Trieste before the matter has been taken up at the peace conference. I believe that the problems concerning the Istrian coastal area and Trieste may be solved through direct negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia is prepared to confer with the United States and Great Britain concerning the aforementioned area, to come to an agreement satisfactory to all parties concerned and to reach a settlement not contrary to the welfare of the inhabitants of the area in question. From the very start, Yugoslavia, keeping strictly to the spirit of democracy, as against the confirmed Fascists operating under the cloak of democracy, tried to settle the Trieste affair by reaching a full understanding with all nations concerned."

Thus did Marshal Tito make a positive move toward the settlement of the Trieste affair. Trieste, however, will not be handed over to the Bonomi regime, but the problem will be settled through negotiations between the Italian and Yugoslav Governments. Reuter reports that the British Government is not offering any opinion in this connection until definite proposals concerning the proposed negotiations are revealed.

Italians Issue Manifesto

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 21.—Italian Democrats of Trieste have issued a manifesto which says, "Liberty is returning to the country which suffered from the Nazis and whose land is confiscated now," according to a report received here.

"A new fraternity of Italian and Slovenian peoples is surely growing stronger," the manifesto said "Fascist propaganda, in the interests of the military clique, sought to sow hatred between these two countries. Today in liberated Trieste, the Italians and the Slovenians are working together for the first time in history and spreading the gospel of enjoyment of common prosperity.

The manifesto also hails Premier Marshal Joseph Brozovitch of Yugoslavia and the Italian-Slovenian Fraternity.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Moscow said that the Soviet public learned for the first time at noon today of the crisis which has arisen in connection with the problem of Trieste.

The Pravda featured three dispatches from Belgrade and quoted Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander's statement to the Allied troops in the Mediterranean war theater.

As yet, however, there is little comment in the Soviet press or on the radio regarding the Trieste crisis which has arisen with such violent intensity in two weeks after VE Day.

A London dispatch said that in an editorial comment on the situation at Trieste, the Times, London, sees the immediate problem as one of military necessity. The ultimate fate of the city is not at issue for Tito agrees that the Yugoslav claim is a matter for the peace conference, the Times asserted.

WASHINGTON AND LONDON EXAMINING TITO'S NOTE

Grew Says U.S. Consulting Other Governments on Dispute Over Trieste

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 21.—London and Washington are examining Yugoslav Premier Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch's reply to the British and American notes and there are to be further exchanges with the Yugoslav Government, according to a Washington report.

Joseph C. Grew, Acting U.S. Secretary of State, said today that the United States Government is consulting with other Governments on the disputed territory of Trieste.

In connection with the British-American note to the Yugoslav Government concerning the situation in Trieste the Yugoslav Minister of Information replied to the press that the Government has tried to act in the spirit of Allied cooperation.

The reply emphasizes that the Yugoslav army is one of the Allied armies and that it has the same right as the other Allied armies to remain in territories which it has liberated in hard fighting against the common enemy. It said that the Yugoslav army has sustained high losses in the said fighting, which aimed at and liberating enslaved peoples and that the army showed numerous examples of unprecedented heroism.

The reply declared that the population of Istria, Trieste, and the Slovanian maritime region had taken part in the fight for liberation for two years and they had suffered tremendous losses in the fight against Italian and German Fascism."

Dispute Background Given

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 21.—A vivid description of the background to the Trieste dispute was given today by Godfrey Talbot, BBC correspondent, attached to Field Marshal Harold Alexander's Headquarters, according to a Belgrade report.

Talbot said he recalled that when Field Marshal Alexander met Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch in Italy last July, they agreed for purely military reasons that when their forces link up, the line dividing the occupational zones should run roughly due north of Fiume.

He said that Tito's forces occupied the port of Fiume and the territory east of the line while the Allied troops would control the Trieste area. Tito, he added, again agreed to these general principles when he met Alexander in Belgrade last February.

When the link-up took place, the Mediterranean commander told Tito that he intended as agreed to use Trieste as an Allied base and asked him to withdraw all Yugoslav forces then in the Trieste area. He emphasized that this purely military agreement would in no way prejudice the final peace settlement.

Tito, however, held that events had changed the situation and refused to withdraw his forces or his civil administration. He offered the Allies facilities in Trieste, but insisted that the area must remain under Yugoslav control.

Alexander told Tito that he would take up the matter with the British and American Governments and that in the meantime, the Allies would continue to use the port of Trieste. He pledged that no regrettable incidents would take place.

Talbot adds that about a week ago, the Allied commander also asked Tito to forbid his troops to move over the Austrian frontier where an Allied military government had been set up in the provinces of Styria and Carinthia, and to withdraw those already across it. But, he said, Tito has so far not complied with this request.

U.S. Envoy to Denmark Picked

Domei

LISBON, May 21.—President Truman appointed today Monnett Bain Davis as the new American Minister to Denmark, according to a Washington report. Davis is at present the personal representative of the President in Denmark with the rank of minister. Davis is 52 years old and was born in Greencastle, Indiana, on August 13, 1893. He is a graduate of the University of Colorado. He was the American consul at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, from 1921-24; consul at St. Saltillo, Mexico, in 1924; consul general at Stockholm from 1933-34; at Shanghai from 1934-36; at Singapore from 1936-37 and at Buenos Aires at 1937. He served as a second lieutenant in the United States army in World War 1.

Heads U.S. Aeronautics Body

Domei

LISBON, May 21.—President Harry Truman appointed Rear Admiral Harold B. Sillada as Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics today, according to a Washington dispatch. Sillada will replace Rear Admiral DeWitt Clinton Ramsey, who was Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics since August 6, 1943. Ramsey's new assignment, however, has not yet been announced.

TREASURE-HUNT IN EUROPE

Allied Authorities Searching for German Captured Pieces

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—All kinds of precious treasures which were collected by the German forces in occupied areas all over Europe and hidden in safe places are now being searched by American and British authorities on arts, a Reuter correspondent attached to the British 2nd headquarters stated today.

Continuing he said, "A large-scale treasure-hunt is now being conducted by American and British authorities on arts, searching for some thousands of pictures, books, jewelry, art products and others. Those innumerable works of art were brought back by the German forces upon their occupation of various countries in Europe, with the aim of displaying them at the Adolf Hitler Museum to be constructed in Linz, Austria when Germany emerged victorious in the European War.

The picture, "The Cavern of Aladdin" and other works of art were recently found by the British forces in the rock phosphate and coal pits near Hanover. According to an authority attached to the occupation army headquarters, the German forces apparently brought back such an enormous number of art treasures that the value of paintings alone is estimated as at £137,000,000.

PROFITEERING CAUSES PROBLEM IN CHUNGKING

Protest of People Taken Up At Sixth Plenary Session Of Kuomintang

Domei

CANTON, May 21.—Economic disturbances resulting from reckless actions resorted to by bribe-taking officials of the Chungking regime and shrewd merchants at Chungking have now developed into a social question of serious magnitude. Cries of "Down with profiteers to tide over the national crisis" have begun to be heard loudly among the people. This question was taken up at the sixth plenary session of the central executive and supervisory committees of the Chungking Kuomintang. Chungking's Chief of the Army General Staff, General Ho Ying-chin, submitted a very strong opinion under the joint signatures of army and administrative authorities to the session demanding that property held frozen in American banks should be confiscated by the Chungking regime.

The Ta Kung Pao in a recent issue printed a special article by Ma Yin-hsiu, noted Chungking scholar on economics, who went even so far as declaring that the only step to save Chungking's finance from bankruptcy would be to confiscate all property obtained from excessive profiteering. He also took to task high government authorities who are merely looking at the increasing difficulties in Chungking's finance and economy. He concluded saying that heavy taxes should be imposed on rich men who have amassed big fortunes taking advantage of the national crisis or that their property should be confiscated without delay.

Gold Scandal Bared

Special

LISBON, May 18.—Details of a multimillion dollar Chungking "gold scandal" involving the yellow metal loaned by the United States are coming to light in Washington despite a tight Chungking censorship, according to a Washington dispatch.

It is learned that the scandal stemmed from the premature leak of a Chungking Government decision in March to raise the official price of gold, thus permitting Chungking speculators to make fantastic profits in a few hours.

Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, took note of the incident late yesterday by authorizing the statement to a reporter that drastic punishment awaits those involved.

Soong declined further comment, however, explaining that he has not yet learned the results of an investigation he had ordered just before leaving Chungking last month for Washington and the San Francisco Conference.

But from his office in Washington, says the dispatch, it was learned that:

On March 28, the official price of gold in Chungking was raised from 20,000 Chungking dollars an ounce to 35,000 dollars. But because information of the impending increase leaked, speculators and "insiders" made a financial killing by acquiring gold at the old price. Some of the gold involved had been flown to Chungking as part of the $500,000,000 loan to help stabilize Chungking's inflated currency. Blackmarket gold also responded with a rise in price, and fortunes were made and lost in a few hours.

Soong urged Chiang Kai-shek to order an investigation, and it was a preliminary report of an inquiry by the Chungking Ministry of Finance that broke the story. Strict censorship on outgoing news kept the details from the United States for weeks.

WHITE HOUSE PROTECTED

AA Guns, Raid Shelter Provided Following Pearl Harbor Attack

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, a reinforced concrete shelter was built under the White House and other precautions taken against a possible Japanese air raid, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington. The dispatch follows:

"A great bomb-proof shelter was built under the White House and A.A. guns were emplaced on the roof. The construction of the shelter was started within only several hours after the Pearl Harbor attack was over. An underground tunnel connecting the White House with the building of the Treasury Department nearby also was constructed. The reinforced concrete shelter at the east side of the White House is nine feet thick. The late President Roosevelt once inspected the shelter. Several hundred newspapermen knew the shelter existed, but they voluntarily kept the story secret.

Nippon Units on Okinawa Smashing New U.S. Drive

(Continued From Page 1)

tween May 8 and 16, the enemy invaders suffered 18,600 casualties either killed or wounded. In consideration of the enemy casualties, it can be surmised that half of the troops making up the four divisions have already been lost, and thus the 24th Army Corps paid heavily for the Okinawa operations with its strength completely shattered.

At present, the enemy is sending some new troops to the front while reorganizing the North and Central airfields as well as the air base on Iye Island. Meanwhile, groups of powerful enemy warships are approaching the main Okinawa Island, apparently disclosing the enemy's design to continue hostilities against the Japanese in the Okinawa area. The decisive battle is raging unabated with the Japanese determined to cut off the enemy's commissary lines on one hand, and the enemy desperately transporting more supplies, on the other.

2 Warcraft Sunk

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, May 22.—Japanese Air Units repeatedly attacked an enemy fleet west of the main Okinawa Island on the night of May 20 and sank one cruiser and transport besides damaging another transport.

Of the attacking enemy planes yesterday the count was approximately 200 on the Okinawa front while British carrier planes were in evidence in the Sento Islands area.

Attack Enemy Battleship

Domei

FRONTLINE AIR BASE, May 21.—Despite inclement weather Special Attack Units carried out a ramming attack against an enemy battleship off Katena yesterday as the enemy persistently tried to land supplies and reinforcements on the main Okinawa island.

The Japanese inflicted severe losses on the enemy but details of results have not yet been ascertained.

Another Warcraft Torpedoed

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, May 21.—Besides the previous announcement of one aircraft carrier set aflame, one large transport and one cruiser each damaged on the night of May 18 when Japanese Air Units attacked enemy ships in the Okinawa sea, it was later ascertained that one large enemy vessel of unidentified category was also hit by Japanese torpedoes on the same night causing a huge conflagration to break out.

Launch Strafing Attacks

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, May 20.—The enemy task forces proceeding northward over the sea off the Okinawa Islands concentrated their attacks in the Kikaigashima Island area yesterday and persistently carried out strafing attacks with about 100 planes.

Keelung, Takao Raided

Domei

TAIHOKU, May 22.—From about 10 p.m. on the night of May 20 to dawn of May 21 several large enemy planes bombed the Keelung and Takao areas. The enemy planes that attacked during the day came at an extremely low altitude with a few invading the vicinity of the main island. Some of the planes carried out strafing attacks on Karenko.

British Use War Captives

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 19.—German war prisoners were used by the British Ministry of Supply to enlarge and improve the football grounds at Bolton preparatory for the Northern Lancashire League Trophy Football Match, according to a Reuter dispatch.

PROBLEM OF VETO POWER STILL UNSOLVED AT S.F.

Smaller Nations Wish to Limit, Not Deny, Its Application By Big Powers

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 20.—One of the major problems still to be solved by the United Nations Conference is that of the commission working on the Security Council which includes the Big Five and six other nations selected by and from the Assembly. The arguments in this case were based on the efforts of the smaller nations to limit the powers of the larger nations. They have been trying to deny the power of the veto to the Big Five. Though there is no strong effort to deny the veto, which is thought to be a necessary concession, there is a move to limit its application.

The argument for the veto is that the success of the United Nations Organization depends on an agreement among the Big Five. They are by far the most powerful nations, representing more than half the population of the world and with much more than half the military power. They will have to bear the burden of action. And if they fall out, if they fail to agree unanimously on a major issue, such as action against an aggressor, the organization will, of course, be ineffectual and a failure. This could truly be said whether or not each had a veto power. The veto power merely makes each nation strive harder to find grounds for common agreements.

Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australia's Minister for External Affairs, who is one of the major personalities at the conference, worked out the final form for regionalism although he is not given credit for that. He has now suggested all cases in which the veto should not be granted, and these also may be adopted.

Under this plan of Dr. Evatt's the Big Powers will have the right of veto and recommendation to peaceful settlements to which they are not a party, for instance, when they have to decide, they have a right to veto the appointment of a Secretary General, or they should be able to paralyze actions by regional agencies, in cases where the Security Council fails to act, or give the Big Five the right to veto amendments.

On the other hand, the smaller states, through this Assembly have the right of the main moves of, the constructive actions of preventing war and the control over the social and economic council. The powers of this council have been widely expanded since the Dumbarton Oaks Conference so that it holds greater opportunities for aiding the peoples of the world. This is especially true since the principles of Human Rights have now been proposed for inclusion in the Charter.

These do not demand the granting of each of these rights to the people of each state. We would feel too jealous of our sovereignty if they did, an infringement in our domestic affairs. But the inclusion of these rights in the United Nations Charter is a step forward in the realization of the demand of the people being heard.

One answer given to the charge that these are just ideals is that given by Harry Flannery, a young San Francisco attorney, who said: "Ideals are like stars. We'll never reach them, but they can guide us to the island of peace."

Two Main Issues

Meanwhile, the two main issues which have risen at the San Francisco Conference since it opened four weeks ago, have been taken up in a radio dispatch from Ellice van Cook BBC correspondent, who writes as follows:

There has been firstly the conflict between the big Powers and the smaller ones over the privilege of the Big Five to veto any decision of the Security Council; and secondly, the conflict between the Big Five themselves.

The very reason the conference is being held is to settle such points. On the Security Council the view of some of the middle Powers, such as Australia and Canada, has been that it ought to include the votes of smaller nations to weaken the overriding power of any of the Big Five. But it has been decided that the council consist of the Big Five as permanent members with the other states taking their turns to supply six other representatives.

The Big Five did make a concession in promising that these six would always be nations with some material power and would came from different regional parts.

The main trouble between the Big Five themselves, according to the correspondent, has come over the question of what final promise will be given in the charter to colonial territories. Britain says self-government; Russia says full independence; the Chinese suggested the plan of self-government or independence; and the Americans say a promise of independence provided the people want it and are prepared for it. A definite compromise will probably be announced later.

Eire to Participate In World Peace Plan If Requirements Met

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 21.—Eamon de Valera, Eire's Prime Minister, outlining the conditions under which his country would be willing to participate in any world security organization, declared "Eire was a loyal member of the old League of Nations and is prepared to become a member of any new organization for collective security," reports a London dispatch. "This," Mr. de Valera said, "would be an effective instrument for peace and would require the fundamental equality of rights of all nations."

CHICAGO LABOR STRIKE STOPS FOOD DELIVERY

Truck Drivers Demand Wage Increase; Shoppers Unable To Buy Provisions

Special

LISBON, May 19.—Shoppers of most of the 4,000 "strike-bound" groceries in Chicago were unable to buy perishable foods as 650 striking truck drivers continued their refusal to haul food merchandise and war material according to a Chicago dispatch.

Spokesmen of the city's three largest grocery companies said that the striking Independent Chicago Truck Drivers Union's attempt to enforce their wage demands completely stopped deliveries of fruits, green foods and other perishables. It's reported, however, that stocks of meat, poultry, fish and butter are comparatively unaffected because they are mostly hauled by non-striking AFL Unions.

However, the strike threatened to engulf 8,000 members of the AFL teamsters with the members pressing for a strike vote so they can join the Truck Drivers Union. Several hundred AFL drivers were reported to have already quit and also seeking a wage boost.

Mishandling Sugar Stocks

Special

LISBON, May 19.—A source close to the House Food Committee said today that the group is drafting a sharply critical report charging the Government with mishandling sugar stocks to the point of extreme shortage, according to a Washington dispatch.

The individual has asked his name be withheld for obvious reasons. He said the document, which may be filed with the House next week, can be expected to blame the OPA (Office of Price Administration), the War Food Administration and other government agencies for the sugar crisis that may be the worst in the war.

The informant said the report, being prepared in secret, is expected to:

1. Demand a reduction in sugar allotments to foreign countries, particularly those which may use their supply to compete with American indusrty.

2. Blame "sloppy rationing" by the OPA for a 400,000 ton over-draft of civilian sugar last year.

3. Demand a tougher rationing program to safeguard the sugar now in sight.

4. Recommend that the Government do everything possible to prevent further cuts in industrial sugar, now averaging 70 per cent of the prewar supplies by restricting quotas for army use, overseas shipment and home canning if necessary.

Hungarian Ministers Named

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 21.—The Hungarian Government has appointed two new ministers; namely for Trade and Transport and for Rehabilitation, according to a Budapest report.

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THIRD REICH IS SLATED TO BE DECENTRALIZED

Berlin to Be Deprived of Full Political and Administrative Powers

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—Berlin, the cradle of German imperialism, will never arise again from the ashes to be the administrative and military center of the "Fourth Reich," it was officially stated in Berlin tonight, according to a Reuter's dispatch from the British 2nd army headquarters.

In one of the most important statements yet made on the future of Germany, officials of the British military government said that the Third Reich is to be decentralized.

It said that the political and administrative power hitherto concentrated in Berlin will be taken over by the great industrial, maritime and agricultural provinces.

Colonel B. K. Thomas, chief of the operations and planning department of the British military government, said that the Reich would not be dismembered in the crude sense of the term, however.

He said that the object of the occupation forces was to control and not to govern directly. In the course of time, appointment of suitable German officials from Burgomasters upward would reach its obvious climax of a government of Germans operating under the direction of the occupation authorities.

Thomas revealed that at present about 1,000 military government officials are governing 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 Germans. When the British take over the area of occupation finally agreed upon there will be 2,000 such officials controlling about 18,000,000 Germans.

Colonel Thomas added: "Soldiers of the occupation armies will naturally play their part in the military government as well as the free German refugees in Britain and elsewhere. One such refugee is already occupying an important post at the 21st army group headquarters."

"Exact boundaries of the area of British occupation of the Reich are not yet finally decided," said Colonel Thomas, "but in general the British area will spread over what was once Prussia which includes part of the Rhineland province west of the river and the provinces of Westphalia, Hanover and Schleswig Hostein."

He said that 47 per cent of the Nazi Burgomasters in the area occupied by the British fled before the armies and of the remainder one-third were summarily dismissed as protagonists of the administration of the Third Reich.

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PRIVY COUNCIL PASSES NEW EDUCATIONAL LAW

Students to Engage in Food And War Material Output; Other Details Disclosed

His Majesty the Emperor sanctioned the promulgation of the Wartime Educational Law, with the approval of the Privy Council, to further the determined activity of young students in view of the present emergency condition and the law became effective on May 22.

The first article of the Wartime Educational Law stipulates that students should make it their duty to shoulder the destiny of the Empire with patriotism, offer their services to the urgent wartime needs and manifest fully the result of their training. At the same time they should exert every effort to develop their knowledge and talent.

Students are to be engaged in the urgent tasks of increasing the production of foodstuff and war material output, strengthening defense and undertaking important researches and studies. They are also required to pursue their education and training urgently necessary under the present circumstances. For this purpose they are to form a student corps in each district, and also leagues of corps in several districts. Concerning the organization, training and control of the student corps and their leagues, the Education Minister is authorized to issue regulations.

When students are called to military service or are drafted to important tasks, and are killed or wounded in the line of their duty, they may be permitted to graduate even though they did not study during the prescribed period or did not take the necessary examinations.

On the same day, the Education Minister issued an Education Ministry order in accordance with the Wartime Educational Law. In explaining the main objectives in the operation of the system of the student corps, the order firsly urged teachers and students of the entire country to become positively active in their sense of patriotism and national protection, and feel their responsibility strongly; secondly, to become closely united and reveal the strength of unity in production and defense; and thirdly, to eagerly conduct their studies so that in their studying and working operation their knowledge and talent would be fully developed.

With the promulgation of the Wartime Educational Law, all youth corps are to be abolished and merged with the new student corps, and an Education Ministry order was issued on Tuesday to the prefectural governments to that effect. Under this order, students of the youth school in each village or district are to form a company or unit of the student corps.

TEA CEREMONY COURSE SET

Announced by Kyoto Office of Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai From June

The Kyoto Local Committee of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai or the Society for International Cultural Relations, which gave a special training class in Japanese flower arrangement and tea ceremony for six months from August last year till February this year, has decided to reopen a similar training-class at its Kyoto Office, beginning June 3.

This time, the members are limited to only students from China and Manchouuko, and no charge will be made either in the form of the fee or the cost of the materials to be used for teaching as in the case of last year.

The training course will begin every Sunday from 1:30 to 4:30 p.m. The length of the course is for six months and those who have completed the course will be given a diploma.

The lectures are Sen Tantansai Soshitsu, who is the present head of Ura Senke, and Kikushu Hasegawa of the Daikakuji Temple, and others.

The Kyoto office is located at 62 Miyakawa-cho, Shimogamo, Sakyo-ku, and applications should be sent in not later than May 29 to the Kyoto office.

Concert Calendar

The subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Hisatada Otaka, Thursday and Friday, May 24 and 25, at 5 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Fumiko Fujita, soprano. Program: Hisatada Otaka's "Jimmu-no-Fu"; Rimsky-Korsakow's Scheherazade, Symphonic Suite; (Soprano solo with orchestra): Verdi's aria from Opera Aida; Johan Strauss' Waltz, Voices of Spring; Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody.

Saturday Concert by the Toho Ongaku-dan, Saturday, May 26, at 5 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall, featuring the Toho Orchestra, under the baton of Jin Uyeda, and Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophone. Program: (Orchestra): Rossini's Barbier von Sevilla Overture; Grieg's Peer Gynt Suite; (Xylophone solo with orchestra): Mozart's Xylophone Concerto in G major; Tschaikowsky's Swan Lake; Zenji Fukami's "Hoyoku Banri"; Hauser's Cradle Song and Sarasate's Zigeunerweisen.

Sugiyama Appointed Head of State Rites For Late Prince Kanin

Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama has been ordered to assume chairmanship of the State Funeral committee for the late His Imperial Highness Field Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin. Hisatsune Sakomizu, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, and Baron Matsusuke Shirane, Imperial Household Vice-Minister, are co-vice-chairmen. Simultaneously with these appointments, Asao Sato, Secretary of the Cabinet, and 16 other civil officials and military officers were appointed members of the State Funeral committee.

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, May 22

PROMULGATION OF WARTIME EDUCATION ORDINANCE

MAINICHI—On the occasion of the promulgation of the Wartime Education Ordinance, His Majesty the Emperor has been gracious enough to grant an Imperial edict to be faithfully observed by the one hundred million people as the foundation of wartime education. As is made clear in the edict, the latest wartime educational policy does not alter or reform the spirit of our educational system heretofore in force. Rather, it is intended to further enhance the spirit of the Imperial Rescript on Education and realize in more complete form the principle of serving the State in times of emergency. The people should clearly bear in mind that even though schools may be closed and lessons halted, the grand mission of national education will never be abandoned.

As regards the Students' Corps to be organized in accordance with the Wartime Education Ordinance, details are fixed in the enforcement regulations attached to the Ordinance, but these details are chiefly concerned with the organization of the Corps itself. As for the items concerning the activities of the Students' Corps, only items on military education, air defense as well as defense and production technique, etc., are mentioned.

Admittedly the structural formation of the Students' Corps is important, but the activities of the Corps is the very objective of the formation of the Corps. The Corps should be able to operate smoothly and speedily. It is, therefore, essential that a concrete policy should be established.

Unlike the existing Students' Corps for serving the State, the projected Students' Corps does not exist outside the school. It is one with and inseparable from it. The principals and the members of the teaching staff must play the role of guide in the execution of the actual work of the Students' Corps. It is absolutely imperative that these students' leaders should study and advance with the students and through their own conduct set examples to youth.

According to information available, the Students Corps will direct its chief efforts to increased production of foodstuffs. In this case, if the teachers in cities should be engaged in the task with students with the spirit of merely dispersing to the countryside, they would fail to achieve any favorable results for the Students' Corps.

The burdens of national character imposed on the students have a close bearing on the protection of the national polity and an eternal development and prosperity of the State. Whether or not the students will be induced to discharge this mission will depend on the enthusiasm of the teachers.

Yamamoto's Rites Held

A memorial service for the late Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, who died in action three years ago was held from 11 a.m. on Monday, the day of the public announcement of his death, in Nagaoka, Niigata Prefecture, with representatives of his family, a proxy of Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and over 200 friends attending the services at the Choyo Temple. Later in the evening a meeting was held in the Public Hall at which the valorous deeds of the late fleet admiral were recalled.

Imamura Given Post

Captain Ryonosuke Imamura under date of May 20 was appointed senior adjutant of the Navy Ministry succeeding Rear Admiral Ichiro Yokoyama, who has been transferred to a certain post.

Obituary

Ryohei Handa, popular poet, passed away from illness at his Yodobashi home on May 19. He was 59 years old. He had been connected with the Association for Service to the State through Literature.

Vice-Admiral Yoshitomo Arizuka, retired, who had been director of the Iino Marine Industry Company, succumbed to illness at his Setagaya home on May 18. He was 65 years old.

HERO FLIERS' SPIRIT SEEN BY MANCHOUKUO SCRIBE

Profound Impression Gained From Special Attack Corps Is Vividly Described

How profoundly he has been impressed by the gallant young members of the Special Attack Corps, who, without fear or hesitation, leave on their mission to ram enemy warships, a mission from which they do not expect to return alive, is vividly described by a Manchoukuo correspondent of the Manchoukuo News Agency in the following article:

UNDISCLOSED BASE, May 18.—When I was given the privilege of visiting this base, memories of news and photographs connected with the Japanese operations since Leyte flitted across my mind. I thought of the psychology of the members of the Japanese Special Attack Corps for whom there is not one escape from death out of 10,000.

We Manchoukuoans have a sort of spirit more or less allied to the Special Attack spirit. This spirit is manifest in such of our precepts as "To immolate self for the sake of his country" or "To die for the cause of his country." Yet all this does not aptly describe the Special Attack Spirit.

Let me say unreservedly: at first, I ventured to think of these Special Attack Corps men, who take part in the awe-inspiring attacks, as men who were given a death sentence. Supposing this impression to be correct, how could I explain the coolness which enabled these "doomed" men to talk cheerfully with a newspaper correspondent as the fateful hour was approaching?

All men of the Military Press Corps report that these gallant men of the Special Attack Corps hop off with light mind. However, I myself thought it proper to present to them the most fitting words of farewell and consolation I could find in my vocabulary. In the course of three days since my arrival at this base, during which I lived with these gallant men, however, I found that I had been loosened from the tension and determination which first gripped me.

Right before my eyes, their actions day and night were no different from those of ordinary men. They were nothing out of the common, as far as their daily life was concerned. Some of them were busily engaged in preparing for their final "trip". Others were writing letters, singing, or talking merrily. They, without a single exception, were in high spirits, a phenomenon which no psychologist can define. One of the rooms which they occupied was ringing with laughter. There was no sadness. Neither fear, hesitation nor speculations on immortality were visible on their broadly-smiling faces. Before they started on their "last trip," I talked with many of them. I was particularly impressed by what Sublieutenant K said to me. He said:

"What I earnestly expect from the people of Manchoukuo is that they bear the brilliant task of perfecting the structure of East Asia, shoulder to shoulder with Japan. Will you tell them this.

"I wonder what they think of our action. We are not qualified to advertise our ideals. I myself am unable to talk to advantage on a difficult subject. One thing I should like to tell you however, is that the Manchoukuo Foundation Shrine is dedicated to Amaterasu-o-Mikami and that the time will come when the people of your country, who have this Shrine as the supreme object of their worship, will certainly understand our spirit."

Sublieutenant K was apparently absorbed in thinking of the accomplishment of the great task of building up East Asia and of the bringing up of young men who will follow the present members of the Special Attack Corps. I could hardly analyze the psychology of these gallant men, who were destined to start on their journey the next morning never to come back.

Another of the gallant men told me that after having read a record of Commander Tanaka of the Fugaku Special Attack Corps, who died a glorious death in the Gulf of Leyte, nothing could be more honorable than to die for eternal justice and under orders of His Imperial Majesty the Generalissimo. This traditional spirit has been running through the veins of the Japanese since the remote days and is linked with the eternal future.

It was a morning with a dusty, stiff wind. After exchanging a last toast with their comrades-in-arms, the heroes hurried to their planes. They hopped off, taking their final leave of the good earth. Some of them bent their backs as a sign of greeting to the senders-off. Others took off their hats or waved tiny Rising Sun flags. I too waved a flag. The Special Attack planes circled the airfield and then composed themselves into a single formation. Southward the planes sped. I gazed at the formation until it disappeared from view. I could hardly keep back the welling tears. I had never seen such a farewell which knew no comeback. The only sentiment in me at that moment was "bon voyage."

During a stay of only three days at this base, I was filled up with a sentiment difficult to separate from that of these gallant warriors—a sentiment which is beyond description. I have acquired something great from them. Their self-composure, undaunted countenance, calm spirit, courage to sacrifice themselves for their Emperor and State—all were revelations of their spirit. My heart was touched by the immortal spirit of these Special Attack Corps men.

(To Be Continued)

News and Views

Both Sides of a Shield

In winning the victory in her war against Germany, Russia has suffered war ravages of an immense magnitude. All current information emanating both from Russian and from enemy sources seems to agree on that point. Besides the extremely complicated job of postwar settlement of Europe, it would appear that the Soviet Union is confronted with a tremendous task of reconstruction and rehabilitation within its own boundaries.

Enemy propagandists, particularly American, are now trying hard to capitalize this aspect of Russia's postwar problems in carrying on their propaganda campaign vis-a-vis American policy toward postwar Europe as well as the war in the Pacific. In a word, their contention boils down to this: that Russia needs economic and financial assistance from the United States in order to carry out her postwar reconstruction programs and, therefore, that she would be disposed to listen to the United States when Washington asks for quid pro quo.

By advancing this line of argument, these American propagandists strongly suggest that such quid pro quo from Moscow would probably include Russian participation in the war against Japan. The line of argument is simple enough and strongly smells of the capitalist notion of a business deal.

Overlook Vital Factor

Over-emphasis on this point, however, reveals that the enemy propagandists overlook, probably intentionally, a highly important factor in their case and present an entirely inaccurate picture of the whole thing. The American capitalists themselves have a tremendous job on their hands in what is called industrial reconversion in the United States after the war, in much the same way as the Russians are confronted with a gigantic reconstruction and rehabilitation work.

If the American capitalists are to maintain their present economic system and save their neck in a postwar world, it is clear that they must desperately seek new markets for their industrial machine to provide an outlet for its overgrown productive capacity—a safty valve to prevent a disastrous economic crisis. Failure in this attempt would mean an economic disaster far greater in magnitude than the one that paralyzed American economic life in less than ten years after the end of the First World War.

As things stand now, Russia seems to provide a most appropriate market for the overfed American industrial machine during the postwar period of industrial reconversion and readjustment. In other words, the American capitalists would badly need the Russian market as a life saver if their war-saturated industrial machine is to be spared of another fatal disaster.

Needs U.S. Capital, Goods

As for Russia, she needs American capital and goods, to be sure. However, the Russian need in this respect is primarily a matter of choice between an easy way and a strenuous one in prosecuting her postwar reconstruction plans. Even without American aid, the Soviet Union will be in a position to carry out its reconstruction and rehabilitation projects, though, in that case, it would take more time to complete. The Russian achievements during the earlier Five-Year Plans would seem to permit such a prediction.

Recent developments on the postwar European political scene tend to indicate that future relations between the United States and the Soviet Union are surcharged with many possibilities. How such possibilities will develop in future still remains, in the present international circumstances, within the domain of pure conjecture. And yet, it is fairly certain that this question of American need of the Russian market as against Russian need of American capital and goods will play no small part in their future relations.

The point that should be noted is that this Russian-American deal, in the nature of factors involved, is by no means a one-sided affair in favor of the United States, as the American propagandists would have the world believe. On the contrary, the Russians have a trump-card and will call the bluff, whenever they see fit. For the Soviet leaders should be perfectly aware of the fatal weakness of the other party to this deal—a weakness inherent in any capitalist economy.

NIPPON NOT WEAKENED BY GERMANY'S COLLAPSE

Japanese Resolve Stronger While Britain and America Are Politically Weaker

Japan has the enemy at a disadvantage rather than at an advantage as the result of the defeat of Germany, says a Shanghai dispatch to the Mainichi. This interpretation is attributed to the belief that the enemy must be much weaker politically now than he was while Germany was going strong.

The dispatch follows:

What was the cause of the defeat of Germany which was as crushing as a defeat could be is a question that should be looked at carefully and from every angle.

The defeated Field Marshal Kesselring took the occasion of an interview he gave to a Reuter correspondent to discuss why Germany got beaten, and gave three reasons. The first was the strategic bombing done by the allied forces in the rear of the German forces. The second was the attacks carried out by allied fighter planes while flying at low altitudes, that is the cooperation the fighter units directly gave to the land forces engaged by the Germans. The third was the systematic manner in which non-combatants were made the objects of the bombing attacks of the allied forces.

Deeper Causes

It is clear that there are deeper causes for the German defeat. Some of them will be found in the defects in the ideology of the believers of Nazism and the narrow-mindedly conceived world and race policies upheld by them.

The air attacks made by the enemy on the Japanese mainland, using B-29's, have been on a larger scale and severer since Germany surrendered. But the words of Kesselring mentioned above are such as to indicate the way in which the enemy is expected to attack Japan Proper in the future. These words suggested that there might be some effective way of attacking Japan.

We, for our part, have got to make up our minds that the increased energy of the enemy in the attack on our country will find its outlet more and more in the directions mentioned by Kesselring.

At the same time we should keep it in mind that the numerous German submarines which are passing under the control of the enemy will be used in the sea area of East Asia in such a way as to help to compass a blockade of our country before many days are out.

There must elapse some time before the enemy should be in a position to use in this part of the globe the land strength which was employed in Europe.

We may unheed the words uttered by the American military authorities which without a doubt are intended to make us fear the enemy. But there is need of being alive to the danger of the enemy attacking our country with increased intensity both from the air and sea in the days to come although this constitutes no immediate question to us.

The possible direct effect of the defeat of Germany on the war situation in East Asia has already been mentioned. There is the political influence to be produced by the German surrender on East Asia.

The fall of our German ally is a blow to us who will feel its effects for a time. But if one looks at the German defeat from another standpoint one will realize that we are at an advantage rather than at a disadvantage as the result of the departure of Germany from our side in the war.

Very Little in Common

In Germany we have lost a companion whose basic ideas and ours have very little in common. From this it follows in nature that we shall be clearer about the object of our country in the war and that there will be a greater endeavor on the part of our country to fulfil its war objects. It also follows that we shall be enabled to proceed with the execution of our own policy without troubling ourselves about the wishes of others.

The objective circumstances produced by the surrender of Germany are reassuring to us. They are making for an environment for our country which will be highly pleasing to us.

There is only one strong country which has left the war as the result of the defeat of Germany and is in a position to set about the work of postwar construction, and that country is the Soviet Union. From the first the state of relations between the Soviet Union and Britain and America was one in the nature of an expediency. These countries are fundamentally opposed in basic ideas.

It is known that after the outbreak of the war America and Britain made an effort to build a fortress to protect them from Nazi Germany at the cost of a great multitude of lives of Soviet people. They went beyond that and to make an end of Nazism and Communism which are obstacles to the execution of their imperialist policies. They fulfilled half of their purpose by compassing the collapse of Germany.

The Soviet Union left now with a free hand would be a more formidable enemy to Britain and the United States than Nazis Germany was.

One effect of the surrender of Germany upon American and Britain has been to increase the feeling of war weariness in the minds of the people. The British are specially wearied of war, and present a contrast with the people in the Soviet where 30,000 guns were fired to celebrate the complete victory they gained over Germany.

Truman and Churchill in their declarations of victory spoke about the difficulties which their country will confront as they proceed with their war against Japan. This is significant. They would not have issued their warnings if they were sure that the people of their countries are resolved.

It is Chiang Kai-shek who should be most concerned about the increasing signs of a slacking of the America war effort.

Soviet Attitude Stiffens

Among the other circumstances which have arisen out of the defeat of Germany are the stiffening of the attitude of the Soviet Union toward the allied countries, the conduct of the Soviet Union, America, and Britain at the San Francisco Conference, which shows that these countries entertain little regard for Chungking and the growth of the opinion in America in favor of a political offensive against Japan.

It is universal knowledge that the San Francisco Conference has struck a snag over the question of the presence of Poland at the conference. To add to the difficulties of the situation Foreign Commissar Molotov announced the arrests of 16 Polish politicians and with learings toward Britain and America made by the Red Army on the ground that they engaged in anti-Soviet activities. The action of the Foreign Commissar caused a great indignant excitement in America and Britain, notably in Britain where the Cabinet showed itself highly resentful at the Soviet Union.

What was the object Molotov sought to fulfil when he made this announcement? He just wanted to influence the conference into agreeing to set up a standard by which the powers of the world should deal with the smaller countries after the war.

Molotov returned home from the conference on May 10, saying the situation required that he should be on hand in Moscow. Before he departed he made five proposals to the conference. The first was for the elimination of all Fascist countries from the proposed security system. The fifth was for the liberation of colonies and the self-determination of all races.

One thought that he had Argentina in mind when he spoke of eliminating Fascist countries. This was not the case. The War and Working Class of early April mentioned Chungking as a Fascist country.

There is no doubt that Molotov's remark about Fascist countries were directed against Chungking as well.

BOARD OF INFORMATION REVAMPING STRUCTURE

New Setup to Operate From June 1; Change of Personnel Also Effected

The reorganization of the structure of the Board of Information to become effective on June 1 for effecting a unified and strengthened operation of the news dissemination and publicity activities of the Government was announced Monday.

Under the reorganized structure, the Board of Information will have the following offices with respective duties:

Deliberative Council, President's Secretariate; planning and adjustment of fundamental matters concerning information and propaganda.

President's Secretariate: Secretariate Section, Accounting Section, War Information Room—First Section (domestic), Second Section (foreign).

First Division: First Section (information concerning war direction, and planning of enlightenment and propaganda policy); Second Section (execution of military reports and enlightenment propaganda, and censoring of military reports).

Second Division: First Section (Government announcements, direction of newspaper reports, control of newsprint, enlightenment and propaganda through exhibitons and other methods); Second Section (direction of broadcasting, cinema films, dramas, theatricals, music and other enlightenment and propaganda measures); Third Section (enlightenment and propaganda by means of arts, photographs, literature and others, and direction of magazines and publications); Editing Room (editing and publishing of the Shuho, Shashin-shuho and others); Fourth Section (censoring and control of newspapers, magazines, publications, cinema films, phonograph records, dramas, and theatricals).

Third Division: First Section (announcement of diplomatic matters, Government announcements to foreign countries, control of foreign language newspaper reports, direction of broadcasting and news reports to foreign countries); Second Section (enforcement and direction of cultural activities and propaganda to foreign countries).

With the reorganization announced, important changes in the personnel of the Board of Information also have been made. Atsuyasu Fukuda was appointed chief of the Secretariate of the President's Office; Hidejitsu Matsumura, director of the First Department; Yasuzo Kurihara, vice-director of the First Department; Goro Takase, chief of the First Section of the First Department; Colonel Kokki Sasaki, chief of the Second Section, First Department; Tadao Hisai, chief of the First Section, Second Department; Hirosaku Teramoto, chief of the Third Section, Second Department, Yuichi Tanaka, Chief of the Fourth Section, Second Department; Yuzo Isono, chief of the First Section, Third Department; Kuniyoshi Negishi, chief of the Second Section, Third Department; Shinkyo Shimono, chief of the Editing Room, Third Section, Second Department.

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Apply Box 82, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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OWNER of new, well-made imported corselet (large size) desires to exchange for any foodstuff.
Apply Box 71, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

SETAGAYA ward, 60 or 70 tsubo house conveniently located along Teito or Odakyu line.
Apply Box 84, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

ENGLISH BOOKS: grammar, etymological vocabulary, reference books and text books, for young Japanese students of English. Apply Box 41, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

IN GORA: Radio-gramophone, slightly used, local made, new tubes. Cash or exchange.
Apply Box 68, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LAWN tennis balls, used. Large quantities for sale. Apply Box 448, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MUSIC notes, for vocal (Lieder and Opera) and guitar (classic), for immediate sale. Apply Box 48, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OIL Cooking stove, Japanese made, in perfect condition, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 77, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BICYCLE for children (18 inches) wanted immediately. Please state price and other particulars.
Apply Box 76, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BOOTS, for man, size 10½ mon (7), new or slightly used. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 81, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

CHILDREN'S shoes wanted. One for about 4 years old, one for 9 years old, and other for 14 years old. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 79, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LEATHER gaiter wanted immediately. Please state particulars.
Apply Box 83, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, radio-phonographs, electric razors, sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours 1:30-4:30 p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2 Jimbocho Ni-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

QUALITY suits and overcoat for man (5 ft. 5 in.) wanted. High price paid. Box 69, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1945

Time and Heart

It had been foreseen since long ago that with the termination of the war in Europe steps would be taken by the Anglo-Americans to shift their fighting forces to the East Asiatic theater of war. Now that the end has actually come to the war against Germany, much is being made by the Anglo-American propagandists of the projected transfer of fighting strength from Europe to Asia. But the transfer and reconcentration of large fighting forces are more easily said than done, particularly over such distances as are now involved and under the present psychological conditions. For first there is the problem of time, and second of heart, or morale.

In the transfer of fighting strength, the most easily accomplishable is the shifting of aircraft. But because of personnel and supply difficulties and the limited capacity of the Pacific bases, the enemy cannot immediately actually operate a force as large as that which can be physically transferred. In addition, much damage must be expected in the transfer over the long distances from Europe and from the American mainland. And, what is still more important, there are numerous harassing technical and psychological problems to be solved in the transfer of personnel, such as those of shipping and of furloughs after the gruelling European grapple.

The American losses in the war against Germany up to April 1 were 139,496 killed, 467,408 wounded and 72,374 missing, a total of 679,580. British losses, counting only home troops, were 139,000 killed, while losses including Dominion troops totalled 225,000 killed. United States expenditures up to May 5 were $275,000,000,000 or more than ten times the expenditures of the first World War which were $25,000,000,000. Damage done by the Luftwaffe alone to Britain amounted to £1,000,000,000, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Considering these facts, it is but natural that the Anglo-American propaganda concerning the war against Japan, the difficulties of which the Anglo-American politicians and militarists are stressing, is thickly underlaid by a tone of anxiety which reveals the psychological disturbance felt by the Anglo-American public.

Parallel with the problem of time, the problem of heart, or morale, is one which is most disturbing to the Anglo-Americans. In this connection, two sharp contradictions have been noted in the speeches made by American war leaders on the occasion of the end of the war in Europe. There were two categories of speeches, one which stressed the hard fighting lying ahead and forecast a long struggle, and one which dwelled on hopes for a "speedy" termination.

In the first category were the statements by President Truman, Admiral Nimitz, and General Stilwell. Desperately afraid of a relaxation of effort and of a decline in morale, Nimitz declared on May 9 that "we cannot count on a quick end to our war with Japan," while Stilwell on May 14 stressed the difficulties of the war against Japan and stated that the American forces had barely entered Japan's inner line, that it would be extremely difficult to break through this defense line, and that the only way to an early end of the war in the Pacific was to throw at Japan the total of American power in the shortest possible period of time. And President Truman declared in a broadcast on May 9 that the war had only been half won and that the East was still in Japanese hands. Trying hard to prevent any cooling of American interest in the war in the Pacific, he told them that they could be happy over the victory in Europe but that not for an instant must they forget the difficulties and the necessity for further effort still lying ahead.

In the second category were speeches carrying the feeling that the war already had been won, made by General Marshall, Admiral King, and other militarists. Marshall said, "Let us celebrate victory and then turn all the power and firm resolution of Americans to destroy forever and in the shortest possible time every vestige of military power in the Japanese nation," stressing the word "shortest," while Navy Secretary Forrestal declared, "The task now has been half accomplished . . . . Let us now hope for a speedy and complete victory in the Pacific," indicating that his hopes rested on the "speedy."

Expressing arrogant overconfidence in American armed might were the speeches of such men as King, who said that the policy was to "launch a steadier and more concentrated offensive against the Japanese homeland," and of General Spaatz, Commander of the American Air Force in Europe, who asserted that the "U.S. Army Air Force will devote its full attention to the concentration of all available air power against the Japanese Empire," and of Lieutenant General Doolittle, leader of the first air raid on Tokyo, who declared that American airmen "will go on to that other war in the same spirit, with the same unflinching courage and with the same results," and of General MacArthur, who boasted, "Through the additional resources previously employed in Europe, the Allies can more speedily vanquish the Japanese Empire."

With one immense load unloaded from their shoulders as the result of the end of the European war, it is but natural that the Anglo-Americans now wish fervently for a speedy end of the Pacific war. They have come over a long road and are war-weary and tired, physically and psychologically, which makes Japan's position more favorable than ever. In this connection it should be noted that according to a New York report to the Stockhlom Tidningen, Lieutenant General Somervell, Chief of the United States Army Services of Supply, admitted the existence of the difficult problem of stirring up the morale of the home-sick troops in Europe to continue the war in the Pacific. The American troops have no liking for the Pacific war, he declared, because the tropical islands have long ago become a forgotten front.

Thus in addition to the problem of time, there is the problem of heart—the psychological effect of the end of the war in Europe—which has become a source of grave concern to America's leaders and which accounts for the contradictions manifested in their declarations. These contradictions are rooted in their anxiety to cover up the American weaknesses.

Bluffing

Two men with the same name were members of a certain club. One day, a letter addressed to one of them was left at the club. The wrong man opened it first. It was a bill from a tailor. He knew the missive did not belong to him, so he put it back in the letter-rack.

The next-night both men happened to arrive at the club at the same time. Both went to the letter-rack, the man for whom the letter was intended reaching it first.

He read the letter carefully. Then he tore it into bits which he tossed carelessly into a waste paper basket.

"Poor little girl," he said. "How she loves me!"

Doubtful Possession

Traffic Copper: "Hey, you. is that your car?"

Sorrowful looking motorist: "Well, officer, since you ask me, considering the fact that I still have fifty payments to make, owe three repair bills, have not settled for two new tires, and don't know when I will be able to, I really don't think it is."

Sticky Subject

Smith: "There are two sides to every question."

Brown: "Yes, and there are two sides to a sheet of flypaper, but it makes a big difference to the fly which side he chooses."

Sh-h

"Was the dinner a quiet affair?"

"It was, after the soup course."

A Year Ago Today

May 23, 1944

Kumataro Honda, former Japanese Ambassador to China, was appointed Diplomatic Adviser to the Foreign Office.

PROBLEM OF CHUNGKING'S SOVEREIGNTY

Leaders Are Beginning to Resent America's Dollar Imperialism

By TEIZO TAIRA

I

As relations between America and Chungking grow closer, the problem of Chungking's sovereignty is coming up for more anxious comment. Not only does it form a subject of much discussion in Japan but opinion is steadily growing in Chungking quarters in favor of the recovery of full sovereign rights. Chungking is eager for the full exercise of her sovereign powers and Japan is wholehearted in her support of China's claim of full sovereignty and independence. Although this is an indisputable fact, it would be too hasty to conclude from this that Sino-Japanese relations will be amicably adjusted quickly. On the other hand, it would be as irrelevant to assume that, despite this fundamental agreement in the viewpoints of both, the two countries can never come to terms with each other. The whole problem must be studied both in the light of China's domestic conditions and in that of her foreign relations. Here I will consider the problem from the point of view of China's foreign relations with special reference to her relations with America and the Soviet Union, with the former especially.

The problem of China's sovereignty and independence came prominently to the fore about the time of Joseph Stilwell's recall in consequence of the complications arising out of his arbitrary demand on Chungking and his undue interference in Chungking's affairs and the reshuffle in important Chungking posts. There was much discussion and conjecture as to whether Chungking would allow China to sink again into the semi-colonial status from which she had been emerging by her interminable reliance on America's aid to continue her meaningless resistance against Japan or whether, in spite of her continued reliance on America's aid, it would spurn American interference when she has attained the desired end. Some held the view that Chungking might take the opportunity to dispense with American aid in carrying on her resistance against Japan, while some others thought it not unlikely that she would give up resistance and take to the rightful course of peaceful reconstruction of the country. As for Chiang Kai-shek, with all his eagerness to preserve China's dignity as an independent State, he chose the course of continued reliance on America's aid. America's aid was subsequently increased, but it began to assume the form of extending her influence over Chungking. Should things be allowed to take their course, it is feared that Chungking may not be able to exercise her sovereign rights in full in the future.

Four Motives

It is from no simple motive that America fixes her eye on China and strives to extend her influence over it. As her four main motives, the following may be mentioned: (1) America's concept of her mission as the foremost democratic nation, (2) her ambition of dominating the world, (3) her jealousy of Japan's favorable position vis-a-vis China. and (4) her need for overseas development to meet changes in her domestic economic structure. It may further be remarked that with the progress of the war, matters relative to the postwar management of affairs and the measures she should take to counteract the Soviet advance have come to be her chief concern. How far America will penetrate into China hereafter will depend on the future needs of America and China, on the future developments of the war situation and finally on the issue of the war. Anyhow, it appears to me that while evincing much eagerness to secure a firmer hold on Chungking for the vigorous prosecution of the war against Japan, America is betraying something of the attitude of one who stands at the parting of the ways. We notice that some change came over America's attitude toward Kuomintang-Communist relations after the visits of Henry Wallace and Mansfield to Chungking. This change was perhaps due somewhat to the reports submitted by these envoys, but the fundamental cause was presumably that the growth of the influence of the Soviet Union in international politics and the vigorous execution by that country of her strong policy toward the European countries contiguous to her compelled the American authorities to realize the incompatibility of the Soviet view of the world with their own. The Soviet Union is actually receiving aid from America and is, moreover, cooperating with America in regard to the establishment of the so-called world security organization. However, with the progress of the war, it has become impossible for America to remain indifferent to the fact that the Soviet view of the world is irreconcilably different from her own. America is, of course, well aware of the realtionship existing between Yenan and the Soviet Union, and consequently it is no wonder that a change should have come over her attitude toward Kuomintang-Communist relations. Yenan is anxious to obtain American aid both for beating Chungking in their rivalry for winning the hearts of the populace and for securing for itself a position of tactical superiority. The extent of America's acquiescence in Yenan's appeal for aid will be the measure of the change in her attitude toward Kuomintang-Communist relations.

Favors America

It is impossible either to discuss the position of China or to frame the China policy by leaving the fact of Kuomintang-Communist collaboration or conflict out of consideration. From this point of view, the change of America's attitude toward Kuomintang-Communist relations may well be taken to indicate a change in her policy toward China. Apart from this, a bigger change meets the eye. China has hitherto been more kindly disposed toward America than toward any other country. This is because, since her unsuccessful participation in the scheme of dividing up China on a single occasion, America has refrained from divulging her territorial design on China and also because she has upheld the Open Door principle as a measure to counter the other Powers who had been in China ahead of her, otherwise adopting toward China a policy congenial to the Chinese taste. Notwithstanding the fact that her own nationals were discriminated against in America and that she was subject to indirect control by the American Dollar, China has always looked upon America as a good friend. This American policy toward China were due partly to her characteristic traits and partly to her consideration of expediency. The American course of action was open to criticism from the point of view of third Powers, but from that of China herself in her peculiar international environment, it was not of a nature to give her cause for complaint and she had therefore no reason for regarding America with a hostile eye.

The situation has changed since then, however. The vested rights of the Powers which formerly lay athwart the path of America's advance into China are now practically gone, but her policy of encroachment on China will be stoutly opposed by Japan who, sincerely solicitous of China's independence, has been doing everything possible to satisfy Chinese aspirations. There is also Britain who is prepared to make a fresh start in China by amending her past attitude. America has, furthermore, to reckon with the Soviet Union whose China policy is based on principles widely different in many respects from those advocated by America. Nor is this all. China's own growth is a factor by no means negligible. China who used to consider herself as forming one world by herself was rudely awakened by the Opium War and subsequent events to the unpalatable fact that she really formed a backward part of the world. Then she has gone through many hardships and vexations. During the ten years preceding the outbreak of the China Affair, however, she effected many revolutionary reforms, and various events and circumstances which she has experienced since all went to heighten her racial awakening. China's racialism contains very characteristic elements which had their origin in her natural, social and historical conditions. It has also a spiritual ardor characteristic of a backward nation, a fact which make up for deficiencies in other respects. China has also a national mode of living and national ideas which cannot be explained except on the basis of her long history of several thousand years. These are undergoing gradual changes as her foreign relations change, it is true, but they cannot be discarded quickly. In China, things now exist entwined with things old and the vastness of her territory, coupled with the immensity of her population, keeps the nation from losing her national pride. It is with China of this description that America is coming into closer contact.

(To Be Concluded)

Bad Business

"It's no use," said the director to his colleague, "I'll have to get a new typist."

"Pity," said his colleague. "Miss Boffin always seemed a nice, obliging sort of girl."

"Oh, she's all that. But she will keep interrupting me when I'm dictating to ask me how to spell words."

"That certainly is a great waste of time."

"I don't object to that," explained the director, "but it looks so bad to have to keep saying I don't know."

Antique

Antiquarian: "This vase is 2,000 years old. Be very careful in carrying it."

Moving Man: "You can depend on me, professor. I'll be as careful of it as if it were new."

Instalment

"To think," exclaimed the enthusiastic young husband, "that by the time we get all this furniture paid for we shall have genuine antiques."

Complete

College Student (writing home): "Say, how do you spell "financially?"

Room mate: "F i n a n c i a l l y, and there are two r's in "embarrassed."

ENEMY STRATAGEM

Japanese People Will Never Succumb to Insidious Propaganda

By RYO NAMIKAWA

There is a saying that 'stratagem is a measure of armed conflict.' Applied to the war in Europe, it means that inasmuch as armed conflict became aggravated, entailing enormous sacrifices in men and materials, the so-called strategic war was employed by the anti-Axis nations to minimize losses. A campaign was directed to disturb Germany internally, so as to break down the people's morale which formed the basis of their fighting power.

However, while the war could be fought legitimately, only through strength of arms, there still was left a margin, not necessitating any such method. As the war became too difficult to be settled only through the use of arms the anti-Axis nations began to lose their confidence and it was stratagem that came in handy.

Stratagem is something outside of legitimate arms. Resorting to its use the anti-Axis nations sought Germany's surrender, without using their arms or spilling much blood. This was the exact situation in Europe. Through stratagem, a whirl of diplomacy and political and economic overtures, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union launched frantic efforts to break Germany.

There are several ways of employing stratagem: propaganda, rumors, false reports, and legitimate as well as illegitimate overtures to improve the political, economic, social and living conditions, conveyed directly and indirectly.

Propaganda and Rumors

Of these, propaganda and rumor are very closely connected, so much so that they practically go together hand in hand. Edmund Taylor says: "It is almost impossible to get any substantial result unless propaganda or rumor is backed up by facts to some extent. When propaganda is backed up by facts the audience is increased drawing many more believers than otherwise. The same goes for rumor. Unless it is based on fact it gets little chance to spread. Such facts must be created by underground forces which must instigate, lead, and actually perform the destruction of factories, and engage in sabotage, cause strikes, promote black-market deals and exhorbitant wages, expose factory operators' selfishness in keeping profits to themselves, show up the suicides of the starved, do murder, and cause riots and demonstrations against governments."

Then what is this propaganda or rumor, so closely connected with such underground operations? On this point Professor Leonard Dobb of Yale University says: "There are four points which must be kept in mind: (1) it must be a subject sufficiently interesting to the enemy people, (2) it must be a subject closely associated with the enemy people's daily living, (3) it must have a common ground, and (4) it must sound reasonable."

Outward Appearances Count

It must be added here for good measure that such a subject must act contrary to the interests of the enemy, aimed primarily at slackening the enemy fighting morale and at lowering production. Aside from this, there are some tricks which appear to be harmless and innocent outwardly. These, however, are so manipulated that when a situation ripens or makes a rapid turn, they take on a deep meaning. In short, they are meant to play the part of underplots preparatory to coping with the next stage of development.

The United States and Britain were already preparing their propaganda work while the Axis Powers still held the upper hand in North Africa. The way they persisted in spreading their propaganda work was this. If they could succeed in driving the Germans out of North Africa and into the Mediterranean, it would be absolutely impossible for Italy to protect herself. And furthermore, in the event of the anti-Axis forces landing on some island near Italy, there would be no other way left for Italy but to throw up her hands.

The Italians, however, just laughed at the propaganda broadcast by the BBC. They thought that, in the first place, it was impossible for the Axis armies to be driven out of North Africa and, in the second place, even if they were driven off, they could fall back on the strongly fortified places which formed a virtual steel wall not only in the Mediterranean but also in Italy proper. And so, relying upon these reasonings, the Italians laughed at the BBC broadcasts as being poor propaganda.

But, when their ideas went askew, they could not very well laugh off the BBC broadcasts. Instead, they began to doubt if there was not some truth in what the London station was saying. At this psychological moment their second line of reasoning went up into thin air. And finally, being thus fooled by the BBC propaganda, they went over to the anti-Axis camp without offering a fight.

In fact, as we have referred to before, the British and Americans carefully prepared propaganda and rumors which were based on conditions then existing in Italy. The detailed and minute information based on those conditions was broadcast daily from London to Italy. These, for instance, covered every pertinent feature, ranging from the shortage of daily necessities in Rome, tram accidents, factory disputes, and even such minor matters as street fights between civilians in Italy. The idea to make the Italians think their situation hopeless. Furthermore, in order to gather such information, Britain took the trouble of sending spies over to Italy. Not only the material obtained by these spies but even the reports carried by neutral people were sidetracked at London, not to mention the contents of private wires sent out by the Italians, so as to utilize them for the British radio propaganda to Italy.

Originated in Germany

This scheme, however, was not started by the BBC itself. It was Germany who launched it first when she subjugated Holland, Belgium, France and the Balkans in the European War. For instance, when Churchill and Eden visited the British front in France they were entertained at a public dinner in Lille. Of course the place of the party was kept secret, but only within half an hour of their coming to the dinner every detail was broadcast from Germany, including the names of the dishes served. Thus nonplusing everybody who attended the party was this report appearing in the British press.

Though there are many such instances, I shall mention a couple more to stress our point. When a certain French infantry battalion arrived at a certain French town, within only five minutes of their arrival, the German radio announced the name of the battalion and of its captain, and dwelt at length on its record. The details of the Caen Food Riot were broadcast from Germany to France only a few minutes after the outbreak of the incident. The inhabitants of a certain town in Middle England were astonished to hear a broadcast from Germany, describing the exact location of munitions factories, the number of workers, and even the location of air raid dug-outs in their town. French soldiers stationed along the Maginot Line in the early days of the war were told even about their supper menu by the German radio, so that they were pleased to listen in.

Japan and Propaganda

The so-called "live radio news" was made available through the efforts of spies, and what was gathered by the spies was used not only for the radio but also in every other way, to disturb the enemy from behind.

Then how are our enemies using such material against Japan? We shall refer now to what the enemy says. Sidney Rodgerson said, "It is a very difficult job to break up Japan from the inside through propaganda and stratagem. The Japanese hold a very strong national conception which is not any idol worship of recent origin but a traditional religion traced back to ancient times. Hence it is very hard for us to understand, and very difficult to approach them with propaganda. Yet the way of our propaganda seems to be most circuitous. The main reason is that the Japanese are Orientals, which makes it difficult for us to grasp their psychology. As to the second reason, these people are a most persevering lot. They can stand almost any suffering, nor would they complain at hardships or be disturbed by any minor misfortune. For these reasons, it is very hard to find out how to make them the objects of our propaganda. It is almost impossible for us Anglo-Americans to find a proper measure for our propaganda." Thus admitting the difficulty attached to their propaganda work against Japan, he said, "Notwithstanding that, there is a way to beat Japan, for every country in war has some weak spot which will surely be shown up. We must discover the Japanese Achilles tendon and sever it."

What then is the enemy notion of the Japanese Achilles Tendon? There are apparently three points which they have been stressing since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, through announcements, the press and radio being daily sent out to East Asia. Now let us take up these three points categorically: (1) In order to weaken Japan's fighting front, they are trying to cause confrontation between the military, government, and people; (2) to show the Japanese people the great material power of America, so that they may start to feel the hopelessness of their continuing this war; and (3) to convince the Japanese that America does not intend to obliterate them but on the contrary, wants to ensure Japan's existence after the war.

Unshakable Stand

These are the three points which are being persistently thrown to the Japanese through persuasion and all other conceivable means. And against these let us explain our stand. Regarding the first point, the fact that America claims the existence of a military caste in Japan, and is seeking a confrontation between our military, government, and people, shows how little she knows about the national traits of the Japanese and the extent of their determination to go through with the War of Greater East Asia. This is a war in which the Japanese will go all-out fight through to the final victory. Any slander on the military only tends to incur the people's resentment. To call our brothers who are valiantly fighting this war "tools of the military" is ridiculous to say the least. They would not stand any such nonsense. So after all, what America preaches through her propaganda in this respect has no effect on the Japanese whatsoever. On the contrary, it tends to bring them closer together on their cause and to further their fighting spirit.

Japan not Taken In

As to the second point, the threat of American materialism. Japan's war production is increasing with wonderful rapidity, while that of America is evidently on the decline. When these two trends cross each other, Japan rises while the U.S. slides in war production. The time will soon come when we may observe the unsightly, mountainous skelton of the American material power, in which, and only in which, America takes pride.

Now about the third point. While America is calling out to East Asia, using beautiful language like a "gentleman in disguise," how about her real intentions? Is it not fact that, in their joint statement Roosevelt and Churchill recently made public after their Quebec Conference, they called the Japanese "the savages of the Pacific"? Is it not also fact that, while the American propagandists are mouthing pleasant words at the Japanese, the whole of America is flooded with talks about the manner of disposing the Japanese and of exterminating them one and all? So, in conclusion, we want to say that we are not a people who will be taken unawares by such tricky propaganda. We are not such fools as to fall for such pleasantries.

U.S. WAGE PROBLEM

Tremendous Pressure Made for Higher Pay

The London Economist in its March 24 issue publishes an article by its Washington correspondent under "Pressure on Wages" as follows:

Negotiation of new contracts between the mine operators and John Lewis' union involves the fate of the whole program of wage stabilisation. The fact that the stabilisation policy has withstood other formidable tests is no proof that it will survive this one. If it does, however, effective control of wages will be probably maintained for some time—at least until the collapse of German military power.

Bargaining for perhaps their last wartime contract, the United Mine workers won't shrink from extreme measures in order to win substantial wage increases. If they strike, as they did in 1943, the flow of munitions may be seriously curtailed. The WLB however has already granted the miners a number of special wage concessions over and above the maximum general increase permitted under the so-called Little Steel Formula. It is difficult to see how the Board can satisfy the miners new demands without open abrogation of that maligned symbol of wage control.

Beyond Expectation

Up to the present the accomplishments of wage control have been somewhat beyond expectations. Average weekly earnings in the manufacturing industries have risen by about 75 per cent and average hourly earnings by about 51 per cent since January 1941. Increases resulting from such causes are held to be entirely consistent with the wage stabilisation policy.

The new index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics reveals that basic wage rates in the manufacturing industry have risen but slightly more than 30 per cent and more than half this increase occurred before the passage of the Stabilisation Act in October 1942. The average monthly increase in basic wage rates which amounted to 0.8 per cent during 18 months prior to the national stabilisation of wages dropped to 0.3 per cent. Most manufacturing establishments have long since exhausted the 15 per cent general increase permitted by the Little Steel Formula and important gains during last year had been confined largely to low-wage industries such as textiles and apparel in which special increases had been authorised under the WLB's sub-standard wage policy. Probably less than one workers out of 20 in the manufacturing industry now has a basic rate below 50 cents per hour.

The greatest wage increases are occurring in the non-manufacturing industry particularly in retailing and service trades in which wage levels are, of course, much lower than in manufacturing.

Wage stabilisation has been somewhat softened, to be sure, by WLB's liberality in dealing with the so-called "fringe issues." These involve granting of vacations with pay, wage premiums for night work and work on holidays, and other issues that are distinct from the basic rate of wages.

Paid Vacation Plan

A very large proportion of all workers are now working under some kind of paid vacation plan and the two-week vacation has made great headway. Some of the Board's decisions in such cases—for example granting of shift premiums in the steel industry where shift rotation is practised—seems to constitute a thinly disguised wage increase. Inflationary influence of such decisions, however, has been small and they probably served to ward off a general break in the stabilisation front.

Any union leader who could gain credit for an upward revision or complete destruction of the Little Steel Formula would unquestionably win enormous prestige within the responsible for labor's opposition to that economic pressure is in part labor movement. There is no doubt the Little Steel Formula. The cost of living appears to have risen about as much as basic wage rates in manufacturing—much less than weekly earnings. But with heavily increased taxes and deductions for war savings many workers have little or nothing in the way of increased spendable earnings to show for their longer hours of work now, and union leaders are looking ahead to a decline in earnings that will take place when hours are reduced in the postwar period

Beyond these considerations however, labor's attitude reflects embarrassment over the union's temporary importance. For the first time many unions feel that they have obtainable wage increases. It is becoming increasingly apparent that many of the larger unions cannot guarantee postwar employment for all their members.

Seek Immediate Raise

From this angle, too, demands of some union officials for immediate raising of wage ceilings has had tremendous popular appeal and has forced support from even more conservative leaders. Despite the general opposition of organized labor, the great strength of the United Mine Workers and recklessness of Lewis, the current wage policy will probably be maintained.

The recent announcement of the reduction of clothing prices by the OPA seems to indicate a determination to prevent a threatening rise in the stabilised cost of living.

Public members of the WLB insist their intention of maintaining the current wage policy. The firmness of the Director of Economic Stabilisation in dealing with "fringe issues" appears to be another rabbit out of the hat in the form of substantial "fringe" adjustment. Perhaps the miners whose wartime record of production is impressive will refuse to follow Lewis. Perhaps in the case of a showdown, the army can run the mines.

Looking beyond the immediate critical period, the wage outlook is considerably different. Early defeat of Germany, if accompanied by substantial reduction in scale of war production, would be very probably followed by relaxation of wage controls. The administration is concerned over the loss of national wage income that will result in workers coming back to civilian production; these readjustments, unless set off by substantial increase in employment, may eventually reduce the annual wage income by as much as 15 billion dollars. However, many economists expect a marked increase in labor productivity, such as occurred after World War I, as management cashes in on wartime advances in organization and technology. With this cushion for prices and with reduced demand for labor, inflationary aspects of relaxing wage controls will be less threatening.

Species

A lawyer acquaintance just out of college was pleading his first case. The nasty railroad company had killed 24 of his farmer client's hogs.

The young lawyer was trying to impress the jury with the magnitude of the injury.

"Imagine, twenty-four hogs, gentlemen! Twenty-four! Twice the number there are in the jury box."

Logic

Artist: "That, sir, is a cow grazing."

Visitor: "Where is the grass?"

Artist: "The cow has eaten it."

Visitor: "But where is the cow?"

Artist: "You don't suppose she'd be fool enough to stay there after she'd eaten all the grass, do you?"

Perfect Match

Mrs. Boffin: "Do you know where I could get a piece of stuff to mend my husband's trousers?"

Mrs. Boggin: "Yes, there is a piece exactly like them on the wire of our fowl house."

Real Facts

Son: "Pop, I've got to give a good example of what truth is. Can you give me one?"

Pop: "About as good a one as I know is to listen to two women having a row."

Agreement

"We have been married a year and never a quarrel. If a difference of opinion arises and I am right, Felix always gives in immediately."

"And if he is right?"

"That never occurs."

Superstition

"And you wouldn't begin a journey on Friday?"

"Most certainly not."

"That's a silly superstition."

"It's no superstition in my case. My pay day is Saturday."